



## QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2022) GEOGRAPHY

# LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

### FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

#### Access to Market

- Located near to large urban centres which provides readily available market.
- Purchasing Power is high in the developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets.

#### Access to Raw Material

- Industries based on cheap and easy to transport raw material.
- Industries based on **weight-losing material** (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries.
- Foot-loose industries:** There are some industries which are not wedded to any particular raw material & can be located anywhere.

#### Access to Labour Supply

- Availability of cheap labour in large numbers & the level of skills.
- Some industries are located at a particular place due to the availability of skilled labour like electronic industry in Japan, glass industry in Ferozabad (Uttar Pradesh) and utensil industry in Jagadhari and Moradabad.

#### Access to Sources of Energy

- The dependence of industries for their location on energy resources has considerably reduced due to the grid system.
- Energy intensive industries such as aluminium industry are still located near the energy sources.

## Access to Transportation & Communication Facilities

- Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market.
- The concentration of large industries in the Great Lakes region has been caused by **cheap means of water transportation** provided by the lakes.
- Almost all large industrial towns in Japan are ports.
- Cheap water transport has facilitated the development and concentration of Jute mills in the Hoogly valley in India and large industrial towns in the Rhine valley of Europe.

## Government Policy

- Government adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.

## Access to Agglomeration Economies

- Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries which are termed as agglomeration economies.
- Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries.

## Miscellaneous Factors

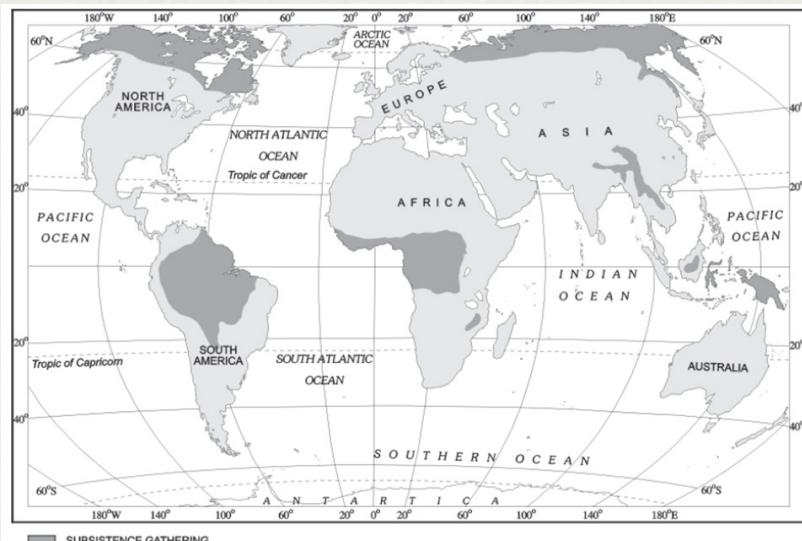
- Cotton mills were established in the hinterland of Bombay because coastal location provided high humidity in the air which prevented the yarn from breaking.
- Water is an important factor and is required in large quantities in cotton textile industry for bleaching and in Iron and steel industry for cooling.
- The location of some industries is decided by institutional factors like historical, social and political decisions.

# PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilization of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. It, thus includes, hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying

## 1. Hunting and Gathering

Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions- High latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile; Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.



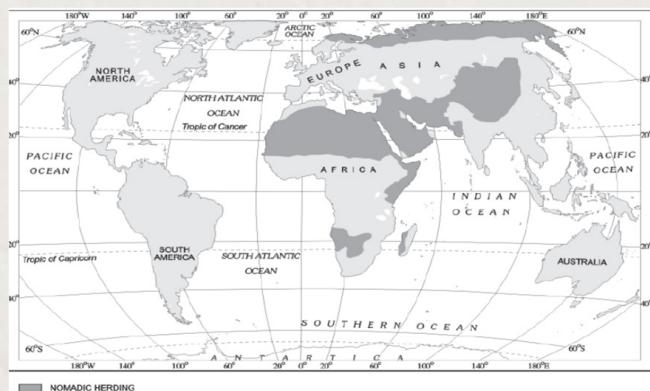
Areas of Gathering



## 2. Pastoralism or Animal Rearing

### Nomadic Herding

- Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.



**Areas of Nomadic Herding**

### Commercial Livestock Rearing

- It is more organised and capital intensive.
- Practised on permanent ranches.

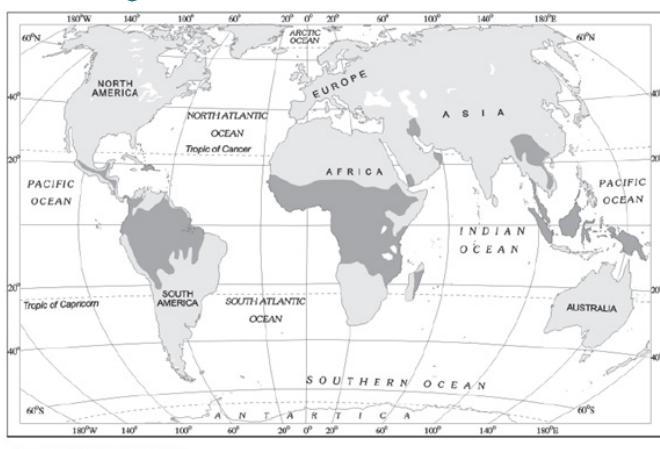


**Areas of Commercial Livestock Rearing**

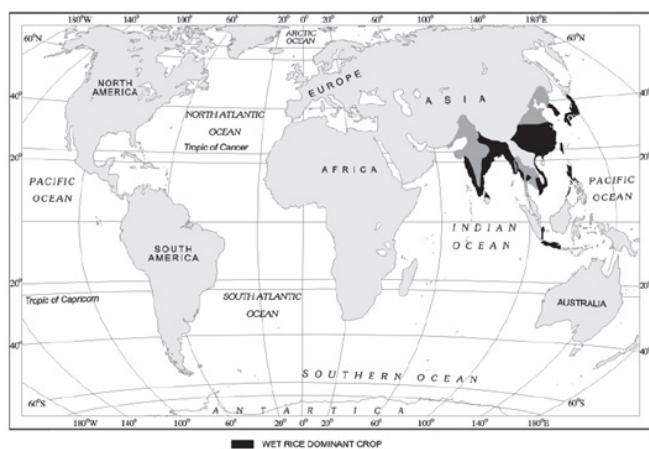
## 3. Agriculture

### Subsistence Agriculture

- **Characteristics Features:** Farming areas or communities consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown.
- **Primitive Subsistence Agriculture**= Also called as **Shifting cultivation** or Slash and Burn agriculture, where the vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Prevalent in tropical region in different names, e.g. **Jhuming** in North eastern states of India, **Milpa** in Central America and Mexico and **Ladang** in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture**= Largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. It is either dominated by wet paddy cultivation or by crops other than paddy.



**Areas of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture**



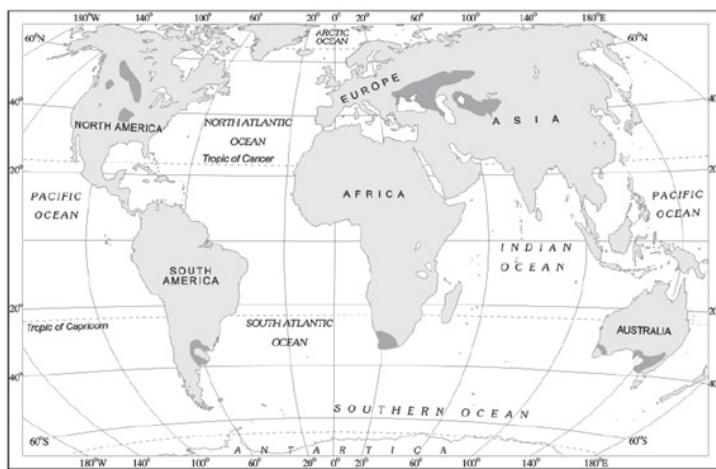
**Areas of Intensive Subsistence Agriculture**

## Plantation Agriculture

- **Characteristics features:** Large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.
- **Important plantation crops :** Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

## Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation

- **Characteristics features:** Practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
- **Crops :** Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.
- **Regions of the world:** Best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.



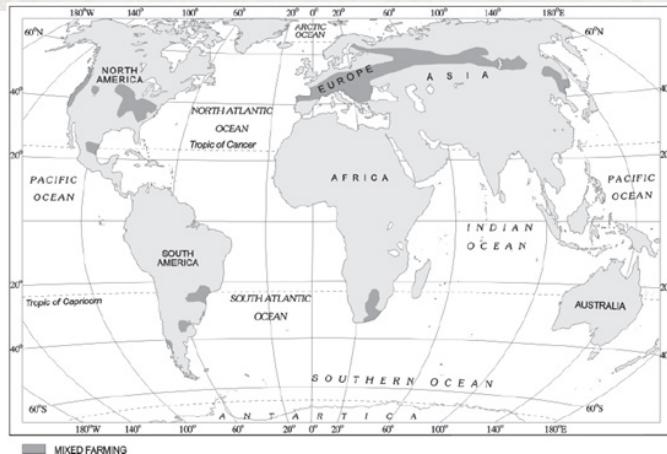
## Areas of Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation

## Mixed Farming

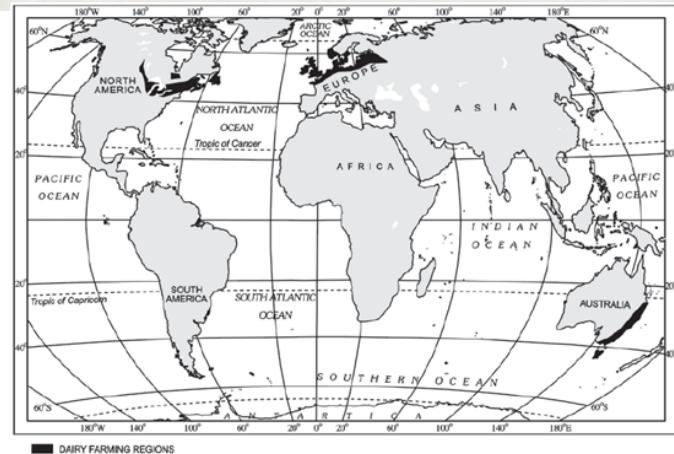
- **Characteristic features=** Mixed farms are moderate in size. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming with equal emphasis is laid on animal husbandry.
- **Crops :** Wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops.
- **Regions of the world:** Found in the **highly developed parts of the world**, e.g. North western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

## Dairy Farming

- **Characteristic features:** It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
- **Regions of the world:** There are three main regions of commercial dairy farming. **The largest is North Western Europe** the second is Canada and the third belt includes South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.



### Areas of Mixed Farming



### Areas of Dairy Farming

## Mediterranean Farming

- **Characteristic features:** It is highly specialised commercial agriculture- Viticulture or Grape cultivation.
- **Regions of the world:** It is practised in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean Sea in Europe and in north Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, south western parts of South Africa and south and south western parts of Australia.

## Market Gardening & Horticulture

- **Characteristic features:** Specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets.
- **Regions of the world:** Developed in densely populated industrial districts of north west Europe, north eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe.

## Co-operative Farming

- **Characteristic features:** Co-operative societies help farmers, **to procure** all important inputs of farming, **sell** the products at the most favourable terms and help in **processing** of quality products at cheaper rates.
- **Regions of the world:** It has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy.

## Collective Farming

- **Characteristic features:** Principal behind this type of farming is **social ownership of the means of production** and collective labour.
- **Regions of the world:** Collective farming or the model of **Kolkhoz** was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union.



## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES

### Manufacturing Industries

#### Locations

### Iron and Steel industry.

1. (a) **North America**= Great Lakes region, Pittsburgh, Youngtown, Chicago, Gary.
- (b) **South America**= Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, and Brazil.
2. **Europe**= France-Belgium, Loraine (France) – Luxembourg – Saar (Germany), Ruhr (Germany) and north, north-eastern and central parts of United Kingdom, South Ukraine, Ural region.
3. **Asia**= Japan- Southern Honshu and northern Kyushu Islands; China- Manchuria, Shanxi, Shenxi, Hebei and Shandong; India-Jamshedpur, Kulti-Burnpur, Bhadravati, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro.
4. **Australia**= Port Kembla.
5. **Africa**= Algeria, Egypt, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

### Chemical Industry with Special Reference to Petro-chemicals.

1. **America**= USA- About 30 per cent of the oil in United States of America is refined along the Gulf of Mexico coast and another 15 per cent is refined on the Pacific Coast- Philadelphia, Delaware, Chicago, Toledo, Los Angeles.  
Canada- Montreal, Sarnia.
2. **Europe**= Antwerp, Rotterdam, Southampton, Ruhr region, Le Havre-Roven, Marseilles, Paris and Lyons, Moscow, Volga, Ural and Soviet Central Asia.
3. **West Asia**= Most of the petrochemical complexes are located on the coasts in order to facilitate export- Ras Tanura (Saudi Arabia), Mina-el-Ahmadi (Kuwait).
4. **India**= Koeli in Vadodara, Bongaigaon in Assam, Haldia (West Bengal), Barauni (Bihar). Three large fertiliser complexes are being developed at Bijaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Jagdishpur.

### Textile Industry

1. **USA**= Eastern Pennsylvania, Mid-eastern Atlantic coastal region, Virginia and Tennessee states.
2. **Japan**= Southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku islands,